# Transforming Relationships in Child Care Through Mental Health Consultation

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#### History of Mental Health Consultation

- Contributing expertise to assist another with a professional problem
- A voluntary relationship
- A collaborative endeavor
- Assumed a deficit in the "client" or consultee

# Current Conceptualization of Mental Health Consultation

Problems are viewed as transactional

Solutions are also seen as interactional

 Premised on principles of infant mental health and dyadic intervention

# Mental Health Consultation Efforts are Expanding

 Professionals from many different disciplines are providing consultation

 Consultation is occurring in a variety of early childhood settings

The most prevalent place is child care

#### Changes in Child Care

Increase in number of children

Greatest expansion of infant care

Increase in hours spent in care

# Increase of Children with Puzzling Behaviors

Nationally 4 to 10 % of Preschool age children are diagnosed with emotional or behavioral problems

In child care, providers report over 30% of the children manifest difficulties

# Many Children in Child Care Display Concerning Behavior

#### Due to:

- Child care envisioned as protective measure
- Child care seen as place to repair relationships
- Group care overtaxing for some children

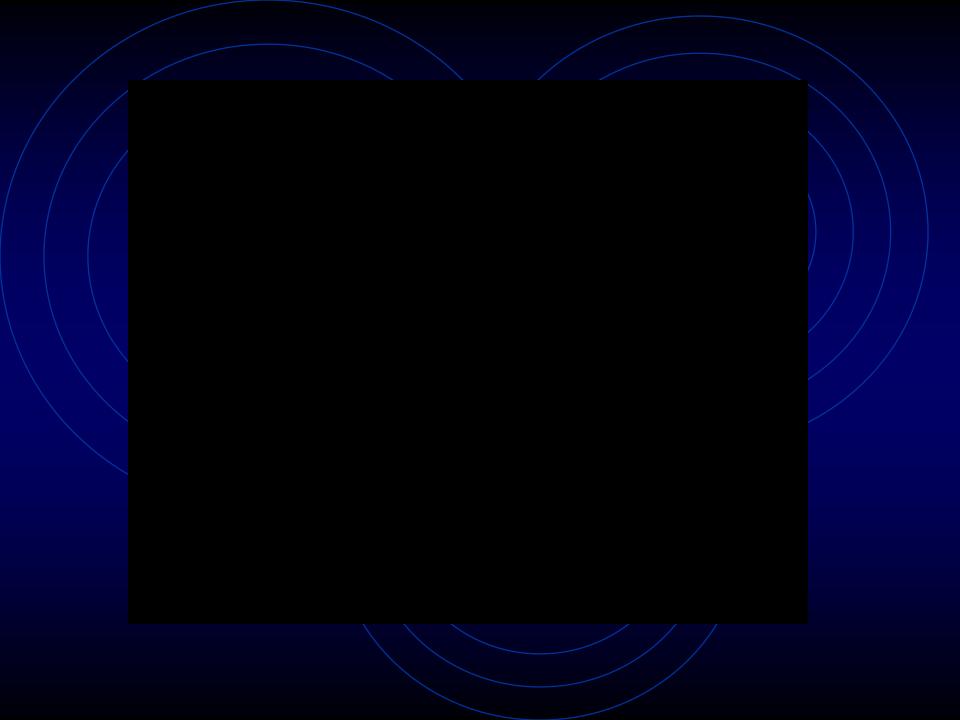
# Child Care Providers Feel Unprepared

- More children with special needs
- Expanded role
- Limited training
- Little emotional support

#### Consultation Based On:

 Understanding current conditions in child care

- Recognition of relational experience
- Acknowledging and attending to the relationships among adults



## Characteristics of the Consultation Relationship

- On-going relationship
- Regular contact through establishing meetings – a goal not a given
- Parents are involved from the beginning

#### Program Consultation

Addresses all practices that affect children

- -Interstaff communication
- -Curriculum Development
- -Expectations for Children
- -Staff Supervision
- -Engaging Parents
- -Child Development

#### Case Consultation: AIM

- Engage all the adults in a child's life
- Understand and respond to the needs of a particular child, thereby ameliorating difficulties in childcare

## Program & Case Consultation Overlap

- A child's difficulties can reflect caregivers' problems
- Caregiver's reactions give clues about program's functioning
- A collaboration

#### Observing a Child

Consider caregiver's wishes

Evaluate the child and the "goodness of fit"

 Being uninvolved allows consultant to identify antecedents

One source of information

#### Parents in Consultation

- Vital to understanding the meaning of the child's behavior/development
- Consultant asserts the importance of the parentprovider relationship
- Consultant creates a bridge of dialogue
- Consultant locates and secures referrals when necessary

#### Co-Construct Meaning

Constructing meaning is dependent on the consultant's ability to:

- elicit the providers' currently held attributions of the child's behavior
- develop shared assumptions about the meaning of behavior

## Translate Understanding into Action

- The consultant offers her ideas and expertise
- How ideas are offered is as important as what is suggested
- An intervention strategy evolves organically

#### Goal Achievement

After consultation, providers rate themselves as significantly better able to:

- 1) understand the meaning of children's behavior
- 2) respond appropriately and effectively to children in distress
- 3) communicate regularly with parents

### Centers Receiving Consultation Showed

- Increases in global quality (ECERS Revised)
- Increases in caregivers' positive interactions (Arnett Scale of Caregiver Interaction)
- Improved caregiver self-efficacy (Teacher Opinion Survey)
- Shifts in staff communication

#### Who Does This Work?

Mental Health Clinicians

Early Childhood Educators

Child Development Specialists

#### Consultation's Necessary Skills

- Self-awareness
- Knowledge of Infant Mental Health
   Principles
- Experience Working with Parents
- Knowledge of typical child development

#### Consultation's Necessary Skills

- Appreciation of Group Care
- Group Facilitation Skills
- Understanding of Systems & Organizations
- Curiosity and Respect for Differences

#### Training

- Clinical Supervision
- Didactic Training
- Case Conference
- Observations of Child Care and Consultation





#### Wondering Instead of Knowing

- Elicits consultee's explanations
- Identities obstacles
- Shifts perspectives
- Gains participation in the solution
- Slows process

#### Avoiding an Expert Stance

- Gather Information From All Participants
- Watch yours and others anxiety
- Contribute your expertise

#### The Relationship in Context

The provider-child relationship cannot be meaningfully considered or addressed separately from the many systems within which it exists and unfolds.

### Considering Levels of Influence

Social/bureaucratic level

Cultural level

Interpersonal level

Intrapsychic level

### Appreciating Another's Subjective Experience

Creates an alliance

 Elicits understanding of attitudes, beliefs and practices

 Provides explanations about how an individual and/or system functions

### Promote Perspective Without Alignment

The consultant represents the perspective of one participant to another, with the eventual aim of increasing the adults' capacity to communicate directly with one another.

### Hold Parallel Process as an Organizing Principle

The consultant's way of being emanates from her conviction that the ways in which people are treated effect how they feel about themselves and treat other people.

#### The Aim of Consultation:

Improving the quality of relationships, especially the provider-child relationship with attention to the adult relationships surrounding the child.

### Consultation Predicting Positive Outcomes

Study examined several characteristics of mental health consultation and their relation to effectiveness. The quality of the relationship between the consultant and the staff was most predictive of staff wellness and positive child outcomes.

Green, B. L., Everhart, M., Gordon, L. & Gettman, M. G. (2006)